

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1773.

THE

[NUMBER 1585.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL;

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

*Containing the freshest ADVICES,**PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.*

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published 19th of April 1773.
Flour at 2s. 6d. per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of sixt^t Flour to weigh
1 lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto of Do. to
weigh o 12 — for 2 Coppers

PRICE CURRENT IN NEW YORK.
Wheat per Bushel 8s od Beef per Barrel 5s od
Flour — 2s 6d Pork 17 6
Brown Bread 2s 0 Salt 1/3 to 2 6
West-India Rum 3 6 Bohea Tea 4 0
New England do. 2 6 Alcohol per Doz. 17 0
Mincovado Sugar 5 2 Bees Wax 2 5
Single-rh'd ditto 2 Indian Corn per Bush. 4 0
Mincovado 2 11 Wood 18 to 30 3
High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and
Setting, till Thursday next.

Dy's Age.	Water.	High tides sets	Low
Thursday	29	8 after 4 48 before 8	8
Friday	30	4 47	8
Saturday	1	4 46	8
Sunday	2	4 45	8
Monday	3	4 44	8
Tuesday	4	4 43	8
Wednesday	5	4 42	8
Day 14 Hours 24 Min. the 20th.			

BOSTON, MARCH 4.
*Conclusion of the Message from the Assembly
to the Governor, continued from our last.*

OUR Excellency in your second speech, condescends to point out to us, the acts and doings of the general Assembly which relate to acts of Parliament, which you think "demonstrates that they have been acknowledged by the Assembly, or submitted to by the people;" neither of which in our opinion, shews that it was the sense of the nation, and our predecessors, when they first took possession of this plantation or colony, by a grant and charter from the King, that they were to remain subject to the supreme authority of the English Parliament.

Your Excellency seems chiefly to rely upon our ancestors after the revolution, proclaiming King William and Queen Mary, in the room of King James, "and taking the oaths to them." "the alteration of the form of oaths from time to time," and finally "the establishment of the form which every one who has complied with, as the charter, and given terms requires and makes our Duty." We do not know that it has ever been in dispute, whether the Kings of England were *ipso facto* Kings in and over this colony or province. The compact was made between King Charles the first, his heirs and successors, and the Governor and company, their heirs and successors. It is only upon this principle to account for the acknowledgment of and submission to King William and Queen Mary by King Charles the first, in the room of King James. Besides it is to be considered, that the people in the colony as well as in England, suffered under the TYRANT James, by which he had alike forfeited his right to reign over both. There had been revolution here, as well as in England.—The eyes of the people here were upon William and Mary, and the news of their being proclaimed in England was, as your Excellency's history tells us, "the most joyful news ever received in New-England." And if they were not proclaimed here "by virtue of an act of the colony," it was, as we think may be concluded from the tenor of your history, with the general or universal consent of the people, as apparently as if "such act had passed." It is *consent alone* that makes any human laws binding, and as a learned author observes, a purely voluntary submission to an act, because it is highly in our favour and for our benefit, is in all equity and justice to be deemed, as not at all proceeding from the *right* we include in the legislators, that they thereby obtain an authority over us, and that ever hereafter we must obey them *of duty*. We would observe, that one of the first acts of the General Assembly of this province, since the present charter, was an act requiring the taking the oath mentioned in the act of Parliament to which you refer us: For what purpose was this act of the Assembly passed, if it was the *general legislature*, that the act of Parliament did not force in the province? And as there was another act made for the same purpose, and necessary to give effect to such acts have royal assent.

tion, and are now in force. Your Excellency says, that when the colony applied to King William for the second charter, they knew the oath the King had taken, which was to govern them according to the statutes in Parliament, and (which your Excellency here omits) *the laws and customs of the same*.

By the laws and custom of parliament the people of England freely debate and consent to such statutes as are made by themselves or their chosen representatives. This is a law or custom which all mankind may justly challenge as their *inherent right*. According to this law the King has an undoubted right to govern us. Your Excellency upon recollection, surely will not infer from hence, that it was the sense of our predecessors, that these was to remain a supremacy in the English parliament, or a full power and authority to make laws binding upon us in all cases whatever, in that Parliament where we cannot *debate and deliberate* upon the necessity or expediency of any law, and consequently without our consent, and as it may probably happen, destructive of the first law of society, the good of the whole. You tell us, that "after the assumption of all the powers of government, by virtue of the new charter, an act passed for reviving for a limited time, all the local laws of the Massachusetts Bay and New-Plymouth, respectively, not repugnant to the laws of England. And at the same session an act passed, establishing naval officers, that all undue trading, contrary to an act of parliament may be prevented." Among the acts that were then revived, we may reasonably suppose, was that whereby provision was made to give force to this act of parliament in the province. The establishment therefore of then naval officers was to aid the execution of an act of parliament, for the observance of which within the colony, the assembly had before made provision after free debates, with their own consent, and by their own act.

The act of parliament passed in 1741, for putting an end to several unwarrantable schemes mentioned by your Excellency, was designed for the general good, and if the validity of it was not disputed, it cannot be urged as a concession of the supreme authority to make laws binding on us in *all cases whatever*. But if the design of it was for the general benefit of the province, it was in one respect at least greatly complained of by the persons more immediately affected by it; and to remedy the inconvenience, the legislature of this province passed an act, directly militating with it, which is the strongest evidence, that although they have admitted *sub silentio* to some acts of parliament that they conceived might operate for their benefit, they did not conceive themselves bound by any of its acts which they judged would operate to the injury even of individuals. Your Excellency has not thought proper to attempt to confute the reasoning of that great man; and until it is confined we shall remain of the opinion, that the fundamentals of the constitution being excepted from the commission of the legislators, none of the acts and doings of the General Assembly however deliberate and solemn, could avail to change them, if the people have not in very express terms given them the power to do it; and that much less ought their acts and doings, however numerous, which barely refer to acts of parliament made expressly to relate to us, to be taken as an acknowledgment that we are subject to the supreme authority of parliament.

We shall sum up our *testimonia* in the words of that learned writer, Mr. Hooker, in his ecclesiastical policy as quoted by Mr. Locke, "The lawful power of making laws to command whole politic bodies of men, belonging to properly to the same entire societies, that for any place or multitude of men, to whom the law of nature does not extend, and perfectly received from God, is to be called *positive Law*; and that the *positive Law* are not such public *ordinances*, as are made by *one* or *more* *laws* in *one* *place* or *country*."

human of what kind forever are available by consent." "Since men naturally have no full and perfect power to command whole politic multitud es of men, therefore without our consent, we remain such as to be at no man's commandment living.

And to be commanded we do consent, when that society whereof we be a part hath at any time before consented." We think your Excellency has not proved, either that this colony is a part of the politic society of England, or that it has ever consented that the parliament of England or Great Britain, should make laws binding upon us in all cases whatever, whether made expressly to refer to us or not.

We cannot help before we conclude, expressing our great concern that your Excellency has thus repeatedly, in a manner inflicted upon our free inhabitants on matters so delicate a nature and weighty importance. The question appears to us to be no other, than whether we are the subjects of absolute unlimited power, or of a free government formed on the principles of the English constitution. If your Excellency's doctrine be true, the people of this province hold their lands of the crown and people of England, and their lives, liberties, and properties are in their disposal; and that even by compact and their own consent. They are subject to the king as the head *alterius populi*, of another people, in whose legislation they have no voice or interest. They are indeed said to have a constitution and legislative of their own, but your Excellency has explained it into a mere phantom, limited, controlled, superseded and nullified at the will of another. Is this the constitution which so charmed our ancestors, that as your Excellency has informed us, they kept a day of solemn thanksgiving to almighty God when they received it? And were they men of so little discernment, such children in understanding, as to please themselves with the imagination that they were blessed with the same rights and liberties, which natural born subjects in England enjoyed, when at the same time they had fully consented to be ruled and ordered by a legislative thousand leagues distant from them, which cannot be supposed to be sufficiently acquainted with their circumstances, if concerned for their interest, and in which they cannot be in any sense represented?

[Left out of former papers for want of room.]

LONDON, February 13.

IT is observed, that Lord North never spoke in a more authoritative tone than against the petition of the half-pay naval officers, last Tuesday. He opposed it warmly and strenuously. But upon the division, he found he was not a Minister.—He has blundered and swaggered long enough. The King is tired of his infidelity; and the whole Court despise him. The sudden, and to him unexpected, defeat of Tuesday last, was only done to shew to the house, he is not (what he so arrogantly assumes) the *Master-General*: He is only the *agent*; subsisting *durante bene placito*. That secret influence, which every man in his turn has felt; which has managed this whole reign; and continues to govern as absolutely, and with as much indignity to every branch of administration, as when it was openly at the head of affairs; which made Lord North, and can, and will, *annex* him; how treats him with contempt; trusts him with nothing important; but leaves him to flounder in the dark, and supports him, or opposes him, as it suits the moment.—Who would hold the office of first Lord of the Treasury on such unmanly, such disgraceful conditions?—None but Lord North:—a despot in principle, and a slave in conduct. Had he really possessed one spark of that pride which he affects to be, had he the feeling of the spirit of a man, he would have gone yesterday to the cloister with the seals, and said "Sir, Many recent and repeated observations have told the world, and your lordship convinced me, I AM NOT YOUR MAN.—Please, therefore, to accept my resignation, and let me still follow them where you lead me."

But instead of this, he has been ap-
pealed to, and sent back to the house, strong and forward, all ready to make a strong sum of his

own insignificance; of his own reduced and fallen condition; he looks back with horror on what he was, and with shame at what he is; then, like a true bully, rants and storms till he froths at the mouth; and the next moment, like a true coward (for every bully is a coward) lies prostrate at the feet of Sir Gilbert Elliot:—imploring forgiveness, and to be continued a little longer in office—to provide for a few more of his poor relations.

Feb. 20. Mr. Mackworth offered to present a petition to the House of Commons from the hatters of New York. The purport of it, as explained by Mr. Mackworth, was to amend and explain an act of the 6th of his present Majesty, which, by its present construction, prevented the importers of hats from England from sending them into any other colony than where they were landed. This, he said, he was sure could never be the intent of the act; he therefore moved, that the petition might be received and this mistake rectified, which was never intended by the legislature.

He was strongly opposed by two or three country Gentlemen, who said that they understood there was a very flourishing manufacture of that kind already established at New York; that by taking off the present prohibition, the parties concerned and interested in this application would have an opportunity of selling their hats to the other colonies; that that would consequently affect our home Manufactures, and lessen the consumption exported; that an attempt of this kind had been made before, they believed, by the same principals, though contrary to the sense of some of their constituents, who did not perceive clearly the drift of the application; and that, on every occasion of the same nature, it should be ever a rule with the House never to consent to any proposition which might tend to introduce, or encourage any manufacture in America that was already established in this country, as it should be the invariable policy of Great Britain to take the raw materials from the Americans, and to oblige them to take our manufactures in return. [This being an avowed principle with the people of Great Britain, the Americans will be strangely wanting to themselves, if they do not make it an inviolable rule, to export no raw materials, nor import any goods from abroad, that they are able to manufacture themselves. By their pretending to oblige the Americans to take manufactures in return for raw materials, it is plain the Americans are considered as absolute slaves.]

Mr. Mackworth persisted in his former intentions. He said that the opposition now adverted to, was to give leave for the exportation of hats from the American colonies to Jamaica, and the rest of the West Indies, and dwelt greatly on the hardships such of the North Americans must suffer as had not a direct communication with Great Britain, particularly the two Jerseys, who were respectively supplied with all their goods of the manufacture of Great Britain by the way of New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. Dyson remarked, that applications of this kind should be attended to with great caution; that they frequently were the effects of interested motives; that it was much easier to resist them in the first instance, than prevent them from getting through the house when they once got an entrance there; that the proofs of the intentions of those who promoted them, were often with great difficulty discriminated, when the parties immediately to be affected, were not properly prepared; and on the whole, that he perfectly coincided with the Gentleman over the way; that good policy forbade complying with any request which might lead to encourage the Americans to work up their raw materials, either as tending to raise the price of those materials at home, or lessen the demand for our manufactures in the Colonies. Full confirmation in every particular of the same sentiments came from the chair, with this addition, that the present matter was exactly similar to the petition relative to the steel manufacture, which was equally hurtful, and cause to the full as great an uproar when known.

Mr. Mackworth did not give up his claim to be heard, and the greater still remains undecided, whether or not the petition shall be received.

Colony of Connecticut, tho' a stranger to, and far distant from me; yet, as a friend to mankind you will doubtless answer my request, which is, that you would publish in your Gazette, that in the year 1770, one Ebenezer Fairman, deceased, who was a bachelor of an advanced age, and of a very large interest; and being the only male of the line of Fairmans in England; and that before his death he had knowledge, by a gentleman from Connecticut, that there was one Jonathan Fairman there, whom he supposed was descended from his great uncle John, who he understood went into America about one hundred years ago; and that the said Ebenezer has made him his executor, and among his donations has bequeathed to the said Jonathan the sum of Eight Hundred Pounds, money of Great Britain, if he or his heirs shall appear or make it evident that he is descended from the said John.

I am, &c.

JOHN HOWLAND.
To Mr. TIMOTHY GREEN,
Pointer, New London.

April 30. At the Superior Court held at Norwich, in and for the county of New-London, in March last, one Robert Burch, alias Benjamin Burch, alias Benjamin Robert Burch, was convicted of the crime of Polygamy, and sentenced to be whipped 20 stripes, to be branded with the letter A in the forehead, and to wear a halter about his Neck during his continuance in this colony. The above sentence was put in Execution on Thursday last night; when he was committed to goal for cost.

To Mr. GREEN, at New-London.

SIR,
Please to publish in your Gazette, the following intelligence, and you will oblige many of your friends here and elsewhere.

WYOMING, (now Wilkshires.) on the Susquehanna River, April 13, 1773.

THROUGH divine goodness, the sickness that has been here is much abated; the people in general are in health, and high spirits; settlers and others are flocking in here daily, altho' from every quarter.—The Indians are very friendly: the Pennamites cease to trouble us, excepting some attempts to steal our horses, to carry to the Mississippi for their own use, or to gratify our good friends going thither, who have been so generous as to give us the name of free-borders: But, *mutatis mutandis, de seipso fabula narratur.*

NEW-YORK, May 29.
Thursday last Capt. Reynolds arrived here from Surinam, in 26 Days, who informs us, That the Resistance with the Negroes at that Settlement was settled by a smart Engagement, in which many of them were killed and made prisoners: The 10th Instant, Capt. Reynolds spoke with a Sloop from Capt. Nichols for Boston; the next Day, in Lat. 41° 15', with a Sloop from North-Carolina also.

The Sloop New-Jacket, Captain Palmer, from Georgia, at this Port, run ashore last Week in a thick Fog, about 20 Miles to the Southward of Sandy-Hook, and 'tis feared the Sloop will be lost, but most of the Cargo saved.—[This is the Vessel sent by Capt. Ferguson as mentioned in our last.]

The Schooner Constant Friend, John Riddle, late Master, arrived here from Bermuda, last Wednesday,—the 4th Instant, in Lat. 34° 50', Lat. 70° 15'; by the gibing of the Mainail, Capt. Riddle was knocked overboard, and notwithstanding he had immediate Assistance, and never went under the Water, having got hold of a Hen-Coop that was thrown to him, he was just expiring before he could be taken up by three of the Crew, who at the Risque of their Lives, went in the Boat to his Relief; which Boat was afterwards hove to Pieces along side, and it was with great difficulty they got the dead Body on board the Schooner, which was the next Day interred in a watery Grave.

The Ship Mary, Capt. Hervey, arrived here last Friday, in 7 Weeks from Bristol: The 6th Instant, in Lat. 39° 18', Lon. 68°, spoke with a Ship from this Port for Cork, but could not learn the Captain's Name.—[We have Reason to think the above Ship is the Hope, Captain Stewart, from this Port for Dublin.]

The Brig Franklin, Capt. Lyell, is arrived at Amboyna, in 38 Days from Barbados: On his Passage, in Lat. 28° 52', Lon. 51°, fell in with the Wreck of a new Ship, loaded with Lumber, with all her Sails and Rigging gone, Decks blown up; had a Man Head, and the following Words wrote on the Companion: "We are all well, and gone to Liverpool in a Brig."

Capt. Leycroft from Capo-Nichola, in Lat. 23° and 1°, Lon. 73°, parted with Capt. Cokran, in a Brig from the Mole for Boston.

Capt. Bogart from Surinam, the 2d Instant, in Lat. 23° 10', Lon. 66°, spoke with Zebulon Stocking, in a Sloop from New London for Jamaica, with Horses on Deck, all well.

With Capt. Bogart came Passengers, Capt. McNeil, of this City, for many Years Commander of the Troops of the States General, at the Colony of Surinam.

Last Saturday sailed for London, the London, Capt. Chambers—Passenger, William Haughton James, Esq; Lieut. Farmer, of the Royal Irish, Ensign Beaumont, of the 20th, and Mr. Abraham Lott (Son of Teacher Lott) and the Rosamond, Capt. Christopher Miller—Passenger, Mr. Humphrey, and Mr. Fryer Hadfield.

For Hull, the America, Capt. Hervey—Passenger, Mr. Thomas Miller, of this City Merchant, Mr. James Buck and Mr. Oats, both of Leeds in Yorkshire.

For Bristol, the Grace, Capt. William Chambers—Passenger, Mrs. Maude, Mr. Emory, of N. Carolina; and Mr. Watkins, of Pensacola.

On Thursday last, after a short illness, occasioned by a Bilious Disorder, died, much lamented, Mr. JAMES YOUNG, of this City, Watchmaker: About four Years ago he came from London, well recommended to several Gentlemen of Distinction, in this Place; which Recommendation his Conduct fully justified, being such as caused him his Life to be loved and esteemed, and lamented in his Death, by a numerous Acquaintance, who, on Friday attended the Interment of his Remains, in Trinity Church Yard.

Extract of a Letter from Kingston, in Jamaica, April 1.

"The 16th of last month was hanged at Spanish Town, James Hutchinson, the most detestable and abandoned villain, that ever disgraced the human species: He was a native of North-Britain, and had a Pen in Pedro Valley, in St. Ann's Parish: When any of his neighbours' cattle strayed on his lands, he always secured them as his own, and by that means had acquired a little fortune; and it is imagined that many people had been murdered by him for demanding their property; and this conjecture seems but too well founded, as you will observe in the sequel:

"Mr. Callendar (whose land joined Hutchinson's) had lost a Jack-Ass, and seeing him in this wretched posture, went to him, and requested that the ass might be turned in the highway, when he would take care he should trespass upon him no more. Hutchinson told him, this request should be immediately complied with, and when Callendar had turned his back, and was going away, the villain took up a gun and killed him on the spot. A man then lying sick at Hutchinson's, hearing the report of a gun, crept out of his bed, and asking what ailing that was, and said, I believe you have met the man that I heard inquiring about my ass. The villain replied, go instantly to your bed, or I'll serve you the same sauce. The sick man, however, in the course of the evening, found means to get privately out of the house, and immediately lodged a complaint, upon which Hutchinson was apprehended, and by the information of one of his negroes, the place was discovered where he had conveyed the head of Callendar, and where near twenty other human skulls were found; the body was thrown in a cockpit (as it is here called) a place deemed inaccessible, being down a perpendicular rock, that had been split by an earthquake, or so formed by nature, the bottom of which could not be discerned, hanging upon the point of a rock which jutted out, the unfortunate man's body was seen, and well known by his clothes; by some during contrivance, a person went down a considerable length, and discovered a great number of human bones, but no skulls; so that it is to be supposed, this merciless villain had always taken off the heads of those he had murdered, in the same manner he did with poor Callendar. At his trial, he had several of our most eminent council to plead for him; and during the whole time, from his commitment to his execution, he behaved with the greatest insolence; he employed the whole day before he died in writing, and told the people he had made his own epitaph, and left 100l. to have it engraved on his tomb stone. It is long, and ill written, but he concludes it in these words, speaking of the court and jury.

"Their sentence, pride, and malice, I defy,
"Despite their power, and like a Roman die.
LEWIS HUTCHINSON,
Hanged at Spanish Town,
the 10th of May, 1773.
Aged 40 Years.

"Thus was the world rid of this detestable and most execrable monster."

Extract from a Dublin Paper of the 12th of March.

"Duels upon Duels seem to prevail throughout his Majesty's Dominions; there have been two in particular within this Week, in this Kingdom: One of them between Colonel Jephson and the eldest Son of Sir John Colthurst, Esq; in which the latter received a Ball in his Thigh, which was soon extricated, and he is in a fair way of Recovery. Mr. Colthurst is young enough to be the Colonel's Son. The other between Beauchamp Bagell, Esq; a Gentleman of 14,000l. Sterling per Annum, and Thomas Kelly, Esq; (and not Captain Dunphy, as in another Paper, which we have reason to contradict;) nor did the Quarrel arise in the Manner or Place related, but at the House of a Gentleman of Rank

in Palace Row.) In this Duel, which was fought in his Majesty's Park the Phoenix, both Parties were wounded. Mr. Bagell received a Ball in his right Arm, which was immediately extracted, though 'tis thought he will lose the Use of it. Mr. Kelly received a Flesh Wound in his Side, from which not the least Danger is apprehended."

Monday Evening, the Brig Friendship, Capt. Bryton, arrived in 30 Days from Jamaica, the 2d Infant, off the Metates, spoke with two Sloops, Capt. James Fisher, and Oliver Price, returning from a whaling Voyage, for Dartmouth.—and Captains George Clark, Daniel Clark, and Robert Downs, belonging to Nantucket. The 13th Instant, in Lat. 37°, Lon. 73°, spoke with a Brig, Capt. Shreve, from Madeira, bound to Maryland.

Capt. Stout, arrived last Tuesday, in 15 Days from St. Martins,—the 4th Instant, spoke with a Sloop from Charles-Town, bound to Dominica.

On Tuesday last, being the Day appointed for the annual COMMENCEMENT of the Graduates of KING'S-COLLEGE, in this City; after the Exercises of the Day, which were performed greatly to the Satisfaction of a numerous and polite Audience. Degrees were conferred upon the following Candidates.

BREVARD ROBINSON,
FREDERICK PHILIPPE,
NATHANIEL PHILIPPE,
CORNELIUS BOGART,
THOMAS SHREVE,

B. A.

JABEZ DOTY,
PETER VAN SCHAAK,
JOHN RAY,
PHILIP PELL,
RICHARD HARRIS,
JAMES CREIGHTON,
STEPHEN LUSH,
WILLIAM HUBBARD,
ISAAC HUNT.

M. B.

Rev. JOHN MARSHALL,
Rev. HARRY MUNRO,
Rev. JOSEPH LAMSON,
Rev. JOHN STUART,

M. A.

Yesterday, was held a Convention in this City, of the Episcopal Ministers of the Provinces of New-York, and New-Jersey; on which Occasion, a Sermon was preached in Trinity Church, by the Reverend Mr. Sarne. Coston-House, New-York, Award Entries.

Sloop Susanna, 1. Goshen, Martinico, Fams, V. Leyden, St. Nicholas, Charles-Town, W. Whetton, St. Martins, Robert, W. B. Sumner, Virginia, Willing Maid, S. Harvey, and Sally, J. Green, North Carolina. Schooner Olive Branch, R. Hockey, Newfoundland. Constant Friend, W. Riddle, Bermuda. Betsy, T. Wadley, New- Providence. Brig Enterprise, J. Reynolds, and Olive Branch, New-Jamaica, Martinico. Brig Juniper, J. Bay, Jamaica.

OUTWARD. Brig Liberty, J. Stout, Cayenne, Sloop Ranger, J. Cox, Rhode-Island. Lance, J. Deyo, St. Katharine, Sally, A. Crabtree, Halifax, Fortune, T. F. Williams, Curacao, Mary, B. Hutchings, Bermuda. Snow, Mr. William Johnson, G. Dean, London.

CLEARED. Sloop Beaver, S. Dean, Grenada, Folly, J. Sherwood, and Schooner Sophia, J. Poffey, Maryland. Young Henry, J. Marin, and Little Jenny, Newfoundland. Suffman, J. Campbell, Boston. Joans, J. Dwight, Conaco, Schooner Betsy, C. Kellum, Virginia. Brig Diana, J. Gillis, Cork.

TO THE YOUTH OF AMERICA.

Rejoice, O young Men! in thy Youth; and let thy Heart cheer thee in the Days of thy Youth; and walk in the Ways of thy Heart; and in the Sight of this Event. But know thou, that for all these Things God will bring thee into Judgment.

It would be esteemed a Favour, if those Gentlemen and Ladies, in New-York, to whom it may not be inconvenient, who became Subscribers for these Publications, would please to send for them at Mr. Holt's Printing-Office.—Subscribers, at a Distance, will have their Pamphlets sent to them by the first Opportunity.

MR. ELSWORTH'S Lottery, is advertised in the Supplement of this Paper, is by Appointment, to be drawn on Tuesday the 6th Day of July next.

TO BE SOLD,

At J. HOLT's Printing-Office, in

Dock-Street, near the Coffee-House, Stationery

GOODS of all Kinds, as cheap as any in Town;

also, a great Variety of Pamphlets, and Books,

among which are the following Entertaining

NOVELS, &c.

I. The Country Cousin a Vol.

History of Elias Mugrave,

The Cruel Disappointment a Vol.

Memoirs of Mons. Meilour,

Fool of Quality a Vol.

Letters from Felicia to Charlotte a Vol.

Fortune Teller a Vol.

The Harlot, or History of a Savage,

Harriet Watson a Vol.

Longsword Earl of Salbury a Vol.

Lydia a Vol.

Letters of Theodosius and Constantine,

The Nunney a Vol.

Persian Letters,

Princess of Babylon by Voltaire,

History of Miss Pittborough,

Countess Da Sancere a Vol.

Portia a Vol.

Two Novels, the Gordian Knot,

Unexpected Wedding,

Louisa Mildmay,

Woman of Fashion,

The much celebrated Letters of the Right Hon.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague, written during

her Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

These Letters are the most curious and agreeably

entertaining that ever appeared in the World, in any

Language; in every Circumstance that can recom-

mend a Work of this Kind, they excel all that have

gone before, or probably may ever succeed them;

and we have Reason to believe, that the said Author

was the only Person in the World capable of

writing them, or in a Situation to admit of it.

The Style is easy and elegant, the Sentiment just, deli-

cate and important; the Temper cheerful and bene-

volent. The Descriptions, natural, lively, beautiful

and grand; the Events remarkable, strange, and

interesting. None but a Lady, in her high Station

could have been admitted to the Scenes she describes;

and none but a Person of her Curiosity, and extra-

ordinary Abilities, could have observed or described

them.

THEATRE.

By Permission of his Excellency the Go-

VERNOR.

Theatre in John-Street, on

the 1st of May, will be presented,

added,

BY J. HOLT.

PERA.

BY J. HOLT.

</div

POET'S CORNER.

Reflections on viewing a Family Picture.
WHEN pensive on that portraiture I gaze,
Where my four brothers round about me stand,
And four fair sisters smile with graces bland,
The goodly monument of happier days;

And think, how soon infatiate death, who preys
On all, has cropp'd the rest with ruthless hand,
While only I survive of all that band,
Which one chaste bed did to my father raise;

It seems, that like a column left alone,

The tottering remnant of some splendid fair,

Escap'd from the fury of the barb'rous Gaul,
And wasting Time, which has the rest o'er thrown,
Amidst our house's ruins I remain,
Single, unprop'd and addling to my fall.

JOHN AMIEL, Jun.
HAS FOR SALE,
AT HIS STORE IN
SMITH-STREET,
VERY EXCELLENT GENUINE
MACCUBA SNUFF.

84-7

*The most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PIER DITTO,
SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,
With several DRAWERS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.
ALSO,*

*A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PICTURES AND PRINTS,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF
MAPS,*

*A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,
OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,
DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,
IS JUST COME TO HAND,
FOR THE SHIPS London, CAPT. CHAMBERS,
AND THE ROYAL, CAPT. MILLER,
FROM LONDON,*

*AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT
JOHN MORTON'S
S. T. O. R. E.,
ON HUNTER'S QUAY.*

*AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,
WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS.
FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.*

Hay in Bundles.
A QUANTITY of good New-England HAY, in Bundles, to be SOLD: Inquire of JAMES DESBROSSES, at the Ship Yards. 84-7

To be sold, at public VENDUE, on the thirty-first day of May instant, at the house of John Fowler, tavern-keeper, at the sign of the Pough and Harrow, on Fresh Water Hill, in the city of New-York.

THE following lots of land
laid out on the rights of Philip Rokeby and Cornelius Crispijnse, in the patens of Wawayanda, in the county of Orange, and are commonly called the lands belonging to Dunean's right, viz. Lot No. 2, containing 335 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres. Lot No. 2, containing 311 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$, being part of a lot of 1707 acres. Lot No. 2, containing 404 acres, being part of a lot of 805 acres; lot No. 2, containing 413 acres, being part of a lot of 846 acres; lot No. 2, containing 309 acres, being part of a lot of 548 acres; lot No. 1, containing 376 acres, being part of a lot of 1515 acres; lot No. 1, containing 400 acres, being part of a lot of No. 3, in the fifth allotment. Lot No. 2, containing 906 acres, being part of lot No. 1, in the fifth allotment. Lot No. 1, containing 436 acres, being part of lot No. 2, in the second allotment; Lot No. 2, containing 199 acres, being part of lot No. 2, in the second allotment; Lot No. 2, containing 188 acres, being part of lot No. 2, in the first allotment. The town of Goshen is intitled to one undivided 6th part of the five last mentioned lots. 84-66

There will also be sold, at the same time and place, some undivided lands in the said patent.

Baltimore, April 27, 1773.

RAN away, last Friday night, from the Subscriber, a servant woman, named MARY WILKINS, lately imported in the said Colonies, Capt. James Thomas, from Bristol; she is a justly well-looking young woman, remarkably fresh coloured, and speaks quick and bold; she carried off many clothes of her own, besides robbing her master of several things of value. At the same time, RAN AWAY, from the above mentioned vessel, two sailors, who are supposed to have assisted her in robbing her master, and are gone off with her. One an Irishman, named MARY HANLON, MADDIN, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, has black hair, and a certain one of his eyes; he wore a blue upper jacket, and a red and white striped waistcoat. The other an Englishman, named GEORGE ROBINSON, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dusky complexion, has black curly hair, and dressed in seaman's clothes. Whoever takes up the said servant woman, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and the like sum for each of the said men, if taken up and convicted of the robbery. JAMES GHAMBERS.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbidden to harbour, conceal, or carry off the said persons, or either of them, at their peril; and same reward will be given to any person who informs against any such master or masters, upon conviction.

84-7

J. AND W. YORK: Printers
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner,
and at the lowest Rates. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are Inserted for Five Shillings,
and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

WANTED, a person to take the principal charge of the grammar school, lately erected in the city of Albany, in the room of the late Mr. Austin, deceased: Whoever applies must be well recommended, as to his moral character, and for his ability to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, grammatically, and the Sciences; particularly the mathematics in its several branches.—The affluent master still continues in the school, and is a young gentleman well qualified for his business. Any person choosing to undertake as above, will meet with good encouragement, and is desired to apply to the printer hereof, for further particulars. New-York, April 27, 1773. 84-87

T O BE S O L D,

A T private Sale, the convenient and well situated Dwelling House of the Subscribers, being in Crown-Street, formerly called O'wells-Street; the House is two stories high, having proper and convenient Rooms, with a good Cellar and Kitchen, three small Tenement Backs, and a good Cellar in the Yard: It is very convenient for a Tavern, which has been kept there some Years, and is now, as such, being in the Possession of DAVID GREGG. For further Participants, inquire of Captain Daniel PROSSON, living at the lower End of Bayard Street, or of JOHN DAVIDSON, who will give an Indisputable Title for the same.

84-91

To be sold at Publick Vendue,
At the Merchant's Coffee-House,
On Tuesday the First Day of June,

THE house and lot of ground belonging to the estate of Cornelius C. Vanhorn, situated in Little Dock-street; lately tenanted by Mr. Speight, chymist; also the house in the rear of the same, tenanted by Mr. Myers, carpenter, between the houses and ground of Col. William Bayard, and Mr. David Provost; breadth about 23 feet 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and length about 28 feet. On the line near Mr. Bayard's, there is a large parcel of stone, on which a good foundation may be laid for any building that may be erected, and the same on Mr. Provost's side.

Also to be sold separately, at the same time and place, The water lot opposite the above; to extend 200 feet in the East-River, from the present wharf; breadth front and rear 23 feet 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches..

The whole quit-rent that all the above estate pays, is 20s. a year.

The house, lately tenanted by Mr. Speight, is rented at 70s. and that of Mr. Myers at 32s. a year.

The title indisputable, and an executor's deed will be given to the purchaser. 84-86

Samuel Franklin

HAS for Sale at his Store near Beck-Ham's Slip, a Quantity of very good Jamaica Spirits just arrived; also Pimento, Coffee, Half Gallon Bottles in small Crates, Quart Bottles in Hampers, Pipes, white Lead ground in Oil, Brimstone, Copperas, Alum, a few Casks of Fresh Raisins, Bottled Porter in small Hampers, and an Assortment of European Goods suitable for the Season. 82-

Francis Lewis & Son,
Have for Sale, at their Store, near the Fly-Market,

A N Assortment of Strouds,
with a $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ Point-Blankets, suitable for the Indian Trade—Also, a Variety of European and India Goods; which they will sell at a very reasonable Rate. 77-

RUN away from John Foster, of Southampton, of Long-Island, some Time in February last, a Negro Man, named CUSH, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, this Country born, not very black; has lost some of his Front Teeth; has a Star on one of his Throats, and slim built; is a very plausible Fellow, and it is probable he has a forged Pass with him. He had on when he went away, a red Boize Shirt; blue mill'd Cap, and a blue Outside Jacket. As he stole several Articles of European Goods, and some Money from his Master, it is desired, in case any are offered for Sale that may be stopt. Ten Dollars Reward will be given for securing the said Fellow in any Case, with all reasonable Charges, upon Information given to his said Master, in Southampton, or the Subscriber in New-York. 82-90

DANIEL PHOENIX.

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER, from Long-Island:
TAKES this Method to return his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Distillery between the College and the North-River, in Murray-street, near Vaux-Hall, a Quantity of neat Brandy, Geneva, Spirits of Wine, and Cordials of different Sorts, particularly Royal Ulquebaugh, red Rum, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, and Annized Waters, All-Fours, &c. Also, of the very best Shrub, Shrub Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum.

The Quality of said DEANE's Brandy, Geneva, and Cordials, has for several Years past been well experienced; and he is determined if possible, to effectuate that particular Branch of Business; and will take in Payment for any considerable Quantity of them, either Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum, Metacids, or Country Produce.

Empty Barrels, Kegs, and Casks, (which will be charged at 5s. Cost) always ready to fill, and all Orders sent to the Distillery, or left at Mr. Nitols' Tavern, at the Coffee-House Bridge, or at Mr. William Dicks' Coach-maker, in Broad-street, will be punctually complied with, and the utmost Dispatch used.

Richard Deane is fully convinced by long Experience, that the surest Means to acquire a speedy Sale of the above Articles, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge; and indeed Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour, will secure general Satisfaction, will be the consequence of the Publick's very obliged humble Servants.

82-

PETER GOELET,

At the Golden Key, in Hanover Square, New-York,
has just imported in the last Vessels from London and Bristol, a neat Assortment of Goods in his Way, which he will sell wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable Terms, and are as follows, viz.

SMITH's anvils, vises, hammers, and rasps of all sorts. Carpenters axes, adzes, hammers, chisels, plane-joints, compasses, rules and saws of all sorts. Polished steel snuffers, Travelling hammers, Sugar cutters, Steel and plated spurs, Cock gaits, Comb brushes, Brass and iron chiseling dishes. Pocket and match pistols Best ivory, buck and bone table knives and forks. Carvers and dessert do. Oyster, butchers and pruning do. Black shagreen compass knife cases. A large assortment of pocket pen and other knives. Silver, plated, pinchbeck, metal, steel and japanned buckles. Best and common scissars. Very fine do. Taylor's shears, razors, thimbles and sleeve buttons. Large bras and common pins. Watch keys, seals, chains, and springs. Gunsmith's tools, Gun barrels, locks, &c. Cooper's tools. A large assortment of bras and iron locks, and hinges. Worm HL hinges. Bras and iron mortars, Locks and hinges, A great variety of bras, do, locks, hinges, knobs, rings, &c. for cabinet makers. House bells, cranks, wire and bolts, screw rings and knobs. Cupboard turns, Table and window catches. Bras and wood easlers, Bras fasteners, Shutter and round bolts, Bras and iron spring'd ditto. Large bras and common pins. Knitting pins and curtain rings, snuff and tobacco boxes. Newell pattern japanned waiters, trays and bread baskets. Cinnamon, mace, cloves, and nutmegs. Silver'd gilt and lacquer'd coffee furniture and lacings. Ivory and horn combs, Pocket and other steel yards. Bras scales and weights, Gold and apothecaries scales. Large and small scale-bams. Temples and common spectacles. Reading glasses. Writing & wale paper, Bonnet paper, quilts, sealing wax, ink powder and wafers, pewter and japan'd inkstands, gun flats, Gun hammers & worms, Dred's dials, Bras and iron wire, Bras corks, German steel, Bell and common Egg-lift do. Hoop and facet iron, Paints ground in oil. Waggon and cart boxes, Sashes and sickles, Shot, bar and sheet lead, Steel, nail and croz cut saws. Iron pots and kettles, Flying pins, tongs, thimbles, hand-irons. Bed screws, and bras bed crew covers. Saw sets and files. Bricklayers and plastering trowels. Bell glue, Bras and iron wire, Bras corks, German steel, Bell and common Egg-lift do. Hoop and facet iron, Paints ground in oil. Waggon and cart boxes, Sashes and sickles, Shot, bar and sheet lead, Steel, nail and croz cut saws. Trace and dray chains, Copperas and alum, Wool cards. Spades and shovels. Double bit gimlets, Spike and tap-holes do. Horse and chair whips, Horse locks, Mace and curvy combs, Brushes and sponges. Pewter table and tea spoons, metal buttons. Sheep shear. Red chalk Jew's harps. Horse skins. Cork and coffee mills. Surveyors and Surgeons cases with instruments. Stakes and mallets. Surveyor's chains. Newbernagh salve. Mason oil. Burlington's balsam. Backgammon tables. Ivory dice. Playing cards. Japan'd gunstocks. Leather and horn powder flasks, shot bags. Fishing rods, lines. Bird's nests, cork, &c. screws, and nut-crackers. Nutcracks and rings. Boiling horns, bottle cork, shaving boxes, bones and slugs. Hatter's bowstrings. Zanzibar-sous-fleur, Sand paper, argol, Pinion, Rose, Gun-Amber, Grass dog collar, and

DELAWARE LOTTERY,

FOR the SALE of LANDS, belonging to the EARL of STIRLING, in the Province of New-York and New-Jersey.

The preparations for the drawing of the Delaware Lottery, for the sale of lands belonging to the Earl of Sterling, having through some accident been unexpectedly retarded, the drawing which was fixed for the 20th day of May, is postponed to Monday the 24th Day of June 1773, when it will certainly commence.

The Gentlemen with whom Tickets were deposited for sale, are therefore desired on or before the 23d of June next, to return such or those as remain in their hands unsold, to the persons in whom they received the same, and to account for them for such as they have disposed of.

Orders for Tickets, sent to the Hon. James Parker, or Stephen Skinner, Esqrs, at Pearl-head; Elias Boudinot, Esq; or Mr. John Blandford, at Elizabeth Town; Isaac Ogden, Esq; at Newark; Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Peck's Hook; Dick Cockrake, or James Hude, Esq; at New-Brunswick; or at the usual Places in the City of New-York, will be forwarded.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE PRIZE

No. of Prizes.	Value of each Prize.	Total.
1	of £. 6100 0 0	£. 6100 0 0
1	3400 0 0	3400 0 0
1	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
2	655 12 0	1310 24 0
2	684 16 0	1368 32 0
2	600 0 0	1200 0 0
3	437 10 0	1311 30 0
2	406 10 0	812 20 0
2	400 0 0	800 0 0
2	391 10 0	782 20 0
2	355 0 0	710 0 0
2	354 0 0	708 0 0
2	353 15 0	706 30 0
2	342 17 6	684 35 2
2	327 12 0	654 24 0
2	314 5 0	628 10 0
2	312 0 0	624 0 0
2	308 25 0	616 50 0
2	305 0 0	610 0 0
3	300 0 0	900 0 0
2	294 0 0	588 0 0
2	282 0 0	564 0 0
2	273 8 0	546 16 0
2	265 11 0	520 22 0
2	252 15 0	504 30 0
2	250 0 0	500 0 0
2	248 0 0	496 0 0
2	246 8 0	492 16 0
2	240 0 0	480 0 0
2	236 0 0	472 0 0
2	234 0 0	468 0 0
2	230 0 0	460 0 0
2	228 0 0	456 0 0
2	226 0 0	452 0 0
2	224 0 0	448 0 0
2	222 0 0	444 0 0
2	220 0 0	440 0 0
2	218 0 0	436 0 0
2	216 10 0	432 20 0
2	214 0 0	428 0 0
2	212 0 0	424 0 0
2	210 0 0	420 0 0
2	208 0 0	416 0 0
2	206 0 0	412 0 0
2	204 0 0	408 0 0

